



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office in the Kingdom

## YOUR FORTUNE

is wrapped up in your eyes. If they are weakened, then your earning capacity is lowered, unless you bring them to their normal state by the use of ACCURATE GLASSES.

N. JAZARUS,  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,900.

號百九千九萬一第 日四三年戌壬

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1922. 六拜禮

號一月四年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

### INTIMATION

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
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### FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

### PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "  
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.  
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes  
9.30 " " 11.30 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "  
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

As on Week Days.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Four Road.  
Fares and punch tickets available for use on not already full, running at the rate of 100% in the Company's time-tables, but for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represent Bank Notes.

### KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

#### TIME TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY 18TH 1921 until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

#### DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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## "Viyella" Gowns

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### NOVICES' COMPETITION.

At the Theatre Royal.

MATINEE SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, at 2.30 P.M., Last preliminary and Semi finals.

SATURDAY, April 1st, at 9.15 p.m. shapp. Novices Finals.

15 Round Featherweight Championship.

TEDDY NEAL v. A. B. CHADWICK.

15 Round Middleweight Championship.

A. B. DUNCAN v. A. P. O. CALLAGHAN.

ADMISSION

SATURDAY'S MATINEE, \$2, \$1 and 50 cents (no reserved seats) MEMBERS FREE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, \$5 &amp; \$3 (reserved) and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIES, MEMBERS, MONDAY, 27th March, GENERAL PUBLIC, TUESDAY, 28th March, when Tickets for THURSDAY and FRIDAY (unreserved) will also be sold.

## Red Letter Days

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Will April 6th and 7th be. Never will the Colony be so gay, so attractive, and so beautiful as when the Prince comes on the "Renown." Pictures of your offices draped with the colours, and strung with red, swinging lanterns; pictures of the parades—all sorts of pictures! Get ready to take them, by coming to-day, for your Camera outfit and supplies.

Always remember that.

For Good  
Photo Supplies  
give orders to  
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&  
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DES VEAUX ROAD  
CENTRAL.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

### FOREIGN CO-OPERATION.

The full reports of the proceedings of the Washington Conference include the following statement by Mr. Alfred Sze:—  
"At the meeting of this committee on January 13th, Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese delegation expressed a hope that China might be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity of co-operation in the development and utilization of China's natural resources, and added that any spontaneous declaration of her policy in that direction would be received with much gratification.

"The Chinese Government, conscious of mutual advantage which foreign trade brings, has hitherto pursued an established policy to promote its development. Of this trade, products of nature, of course, form an important part. In view of this fact, as well as of the requirements of her large and increasing population, and the growing needs of her industries, China, on her part, has been steadily encouraging the development of her natural resources, not only by permitting under her laws the participation of foreign capital, but by other practical means at her disposal. Thus in affording facilities and fixing rates for the transportation on her railways of such products of nature as well as of other articles of merchandise, she has always followed and observed the principle of strict equality of treatment between all foreign shippers.

"Thanks to this liberal policy, raw material and food supplies in China—as my colleague, Dr. Koo, stated before this committee on a previous occasion with reference to Manchuria and it is equally true of other parts of China—are today accessible to all nations, on fair terms and through the normal operation of the economic law of supply and demand. The Chinese Government, does not at present contemplate any departure from this mutually beneficial course of action consistent with the vital interests of the Chinese nation and the security of its economic life. China will continue, on her own accord, to invite co-operation of foreign capital and skill in the development of her natural resources.

"The Chinese delegation, animated by the same spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice which Baron Shidehara was good enough to assure the Chinese delegation had uniformly guided the foreign powers here represented in the resolutions hitherto adopted by the committee in favour of China, has no hesitation to make the foregoing statement. It is all the more glad to make it because it feels confident that the Japanese delegation, in expressing the hope for a voluntary declaration of policy on China's part in regard to the development and utilization of her natural resources was not seeking any special consideration for Japan on this subject or for the foreign powers as a whole, but merely wished to be assured that China was disposed to extend the open opportunity of co-operation to foreigners on the same terms as are accorded to nations of the world equally favoured by nature in the possession of rich natural resources."

## THE LATE MR. M. E. BANDMAN.

### INDIA'S GREATEST AMUSEMENT PROVIDER.

The death of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, the well-known impresario and theatrical manager, at Gibraltar, where he had recently purchased the Empire Theatre, suddenly of heart failure, on March 28th, deprives the theatre-going public of India, Burma and the Far East of the man who had done more to cater to their pleasures than any other who has come to the East since the *Rangoon Gazette*. Although not actually the first manager to bring out companies from home—the late Henry Dallas was that—Mr. Bandman was the first manager to institute regular Eastern tours of all kinds of entertainers, and he built up a business that included India, Burma, the Far East, and Africa. He was supervising the business at his new Empire Theatre at Gibraltar when the end came.

Maurice Bandman, it was not generally known, although born in England about fifty years ago was an American citizen and his father died in America a number of years ago, having in his later years made his home there. His mother is still alive in England, where his widow and three children now are. Mr. Bandman first appeared on the scene as a theatrical manager for abroad in 1899 when he organized the Bandman Comedy and Dramatic Company in England, of English artists, and took them to Gibraltar and then out to the East. A year later he organized the Bandman Opera Company and took them to the East and America and Canada before bringing them out East in 1903, the same year touching in at Rangoon for the first time. In the comedy company Mr. Bandman, an actor himself of parts, frequently appeared in some of the plays presented and his widow, who was well-known and popular in his Opera Company as Miss Moyna Hill, appeared a number of times in Rangoon in the early years of the company's visits. Mr. Bandman always sought to give the theatre-going people the best that could be procured, and while some companies have been better than others—this was noticeable during the war—it was not Mr. Bandman's fault for he engaged the best he could. One who has not engaged

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## \$100,000,000 LOAN TO SOUTH CHINA.

### NEGOTIATIONS CALLED OFF LAST MAY.

The *New York Times*, of January 18th, contained the following:—  
There is no prospect of a \$100,000,000 loan being negotiated in the United States for the benefit of the South China or Canton Government, it was stated here last night. Reports that such a loan was under consideration and that it might be floated in Chicago were contained in cable dispatches from Shanghai yesterday.

Inquiry last night as to the possibility of a loan being underwritten here brought a statement of the situation from Ma Soo, representative in this country of the Canton Government. He explained that a "pretentious plan for interesting American capital in China had been broached early last year to the officials of the Canton Government by George H. Shank of Chicago. As long ago as last May, he asserted, he had advised his Government to have nothing more to do with the proposal, and he said that, so far as he was concerned, the matter was absolutely dead and he had no reason to doubt that his recommendation to the Canton Government would have the utmost weight.

The loan, as it is called, was hardly a loan in fact even in its preliminary stages. As explained by Mr. Ma Soo, it was proposed that the Canton Government should issue \$100,000,000 8 per cent. twenty-year bonds payable in gold. Such industries as the Canton Government might consider it advisable to install in that country were to be invited to invest their capital in South China and the factories which were to be built, and the trade that was built up, was at the end of twenty years to become the property of the Canton Government.

With the installation of factories, however, the Canton Government was to pay the American manufacturers in these twenty-year bonds carrying 8 per cent. interest so that the American company entering this field would receive 8 per cent. on the money invested and the principal in twenty years even though the venture did not turn out profitably. If there was a profit, on the other hand, the American manufacturer was to receive one-third of this profit in addition to the interest on the bonds and two-thirds yearly for the twenty-year period would go to the Canton Government. Mr. Shank was to receive a 5 per cent. underwriting fee for his participation.

It was pointed out by Mr. Ma Soo last night that the agreement between the Canton Government and Mr. Shank, was of a preliminary character. A copy of the document was in his office in Washington, he said, and he had no transcript here. He emphasized that this agreement offered no monopoly such as some American business men had been led to believe and who had, therefore, refrained from entering the South China market.

It was his understanding, he said, that Mr. Shank had tried to interest Middle Western business men or manufacturers in the project, but without any great success. Also, he said that the matter had been broached to the Guaranty Trust Company, through Wm. C. Potter, now President of the trust company. The proposal after some consideration was turned down. Mr. Ma Soo said that both the Department of Labour and the Department of State were conversant with the project in its original aspects and that the fact that Mr. Shank received authority to visit here for some 1,000 Chinese to come here for study of industrial affairs, gave, unfortunately, an appearance of Governmental association, with the affair and that this tended to mislead the Canton officials.

He was at a loss, he said, to understand why the story of a one hundred million dollar loan should crop up at this time in cables from China. It was his impression, however, that Edward Shank a son of George Shank, was now in Canton and that this might account for a renewal of the rumours. Since his own recommendation that the agreement be abandoned, Mr. Ma Soo said, he had received no information during the many months that had elapsed to indicate that any other course was being followed.

in catering to the amusement-loving public of India, Burma and the Far East, has no idea of the difficulties an impresario has to contend with in getting a good company together, taking them on tour and playing at prices that give a chance to recover on an investment. But the more the difficulties the more tenacious was Mr. Bandman; he fought and beat down all obstacles, and inaugurated the system that will remain as a monument to his memory in theatrical and musical circles. One of his latest companies, engaged personally by him in England in October last, is that known as The Optimatics, which will shortly make its appearance here. One of the difficulties of a theatrical manager bringing out companies of good looking artists both musical and comedy, is the danger of losing them through marriage. In the seventeen years that he was been furnishing entertainment for the public in the East Mr. Bandman has lost many of the members of his company that way. Many of his old artists now happily married in India, Burma and other parts of the East will receive the news of his death with great regret. So everyone who remembers how much Mr. Bandman did to make time pass pleasantly for those whose lives have had to be lived here.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

### ORDERS BY LT.-COL. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

#### VISIT OF H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

Practice parading as possible parades and men of all units of the (including the Reserve Company) attend at 5.30 p.m. at the Hall on the following dates (for the Guard of Honour) the streets:—  
Monday, and Tuesday, 4th April.

Dress: "Platons, rifle, belt, and side arm."  
Separate Order will be issued for the parade April 6th.

Part II. of Annual Musketry Course will be on the Stonecutters Range Sunday, April 2nd, commencing 10 a.m. by the Reserve, Command the Casuals of Artillery and Mounted Infantry.

On Sunday 4th, by all Casuals who have yet fired. A launch will depart at 9 a.m.

Dress: Order.  
Officers on April 2nd: Lieut. G. M. Hill.

Officers on April 3rd: 2nd Lieut. T. Bevan, M.C.

Officers for range duties are to attend that Musketry arrangements not be cancelled without notice to Headquarters.

Parade headquarters on Monday, April 3rd, 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Order.

Members have not done so must attend the 5.30 and 4.15 a.m. issued during the strike.

STRENGTH.

No. per-Corporal F. H. Dillon, per-Company, having reached permit is permitted to resign the Corps, with effect from this date.

No. A. G. M. Fletcher, Reserve, is permitted to resign the Corps, with effect from this date.

R. B. Young, Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C., Hong, March 31st, 1922.

## HONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

### BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

#### VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HONGKONG.

His Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Hongkong on April 6th, will land at Blake Pier at 10.

The route from Blake Pier to Government House will be lined by the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps 100 feet from the entrance gate.

Government House towards Garden Road and will join on to K.S.G.R.A.

Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour facing the entrance to Government House.

Two officers and 50 other ranks.

Command: Lieut. A. Murdoch.

Lieut. T. W. Hill, M.C., will be in position on the left of the band of the Scottish Company.

F. C. Hall will be in charge of the detachments of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps lining the route (attention is directed to the 330 Ceremonial which has been circulated).

Corps will parade at Headquarters at 6.30 a.m. on the 6th April, and in position by 6.55 a.m.

Helmets ribbons 1 1/2 inches in length with medals (if in possession) khaki jacket, trousers and black boots, rifle with sling, and side arms.

Members of the Scottish Company: khaki tunic, kilts sporran, and hose tops and spats.

Members of the Guard of Honour will wear a web belt and long bayonet.

Breeches, puttees, Sam Browne belt and swords.

troops will form up shortly after a Royal Highness has passed, and march back to Headquarters where they will be dismissed.

Administrative Commandant will send the G.O.C. at Blake Pier at 6.30 a.m. on April 6th to receive His Highness.

Lieut. T. P. M. Bevan, M.C., will be Adjutant on April 6th.

R. B. Young, Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C., Hong, March 31st, 1922.

## KRYPTOK LENSES

needed to be one of the very best of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment and fused into the distant making the product practically one of glass. The segments are totally fused and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of this present in either regular or Toric form manufactured by the Hongkong Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optician and Refracting Opticians, in 53, Queen's Road Central. Glasses and testing the sight is specially—ADVT. (60)

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## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE.

1922.

FOR CHINA JAPAN, KOREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

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1,700 PAGES! 14 MAPS!!

## SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... .. \$12

Abridged Edition ... .. \$8

THE DIRECTORY covers the notable events and changes of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is provided with a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, etc.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 20,000 FOREIGNERS.

arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

## THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports of the Far East have been arranged in the most convenient form in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamps, Duties, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

It is published at the Office of the "Hong Kong Daily Press."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Wampoa
Peitaiho	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Lappa
Takü	Kevkiang	Shamsui
Antung	Hankow	Kangmoon
Manchurian	Chow	Nanning
Trade Cities	Shanghai	Wuchow
Nanchang	Chang	K'ienwan
Dairen	Chungking	Pakhoi
Port Arthur	Hangchow	Hohow
Chefoo	Ningpo	Lungchow
Wakswai	Wenchow	Mengtze
Tainanfu	Santao	Hokow
Mukden	Poochow	Szema
Shanghai	Amoy	Tengchuh
Harbin	Kirin	Changchun
Swatow	Lungkow	Hunchun
Lanchingchow		

JAPAN & FORMOSA.		
Tokyo	Osaka	Keelung
Yokohama	Moji	Tainanfu
Hyogo	Kobe	Takow
Shimonoseki	Tsushima	Anping

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok	Nicolajevsk	

CHOSON (Korea).		
Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Cheumalpo	Pusan	Chinnampo
Kunsan	Pingyang	Songghu

## HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi	Quinhon	Tourane
Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tonkin	Hue	Camboise
Provinces		

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila	Iloilo	Cebu

BORNEO.		
Sarawak	Brunei	Labuan
British North Borneo		

MALAY STATES.		
Perak	Selangor	Pahang
Negeri Sembilan	Johore	Kedah
Kelantan	Tringganu	Perlis

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Singapore	Penang	Malacca, Prov. Wellesley
Netherlands India		

Netherlands India.		
Belavia	Samarang	Padang
Buitenzorg	Sourabaya	Macassar

East Coast of Sumatra.		
British and American Squadrons in		

CHINA AND JAPAN.  
OFFICERS OF COLONY & RIVER EXAMINERS.



## FIRE ON THE B.I. STEAMER "JAPAN."

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND HEAVY LOSS.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the British India steamer *Japan* yesterday morning whilst she was lying alongside the Kowloon Wharves. Considerable damage was done both to the ship's cargo and to the vessel herself before the large body of fire-fighters managed to conquer the flames. Indeed, at one stage the position became so serious that some of the ship's officers despaired of saving the vessel, and as a last resource it was decided to flood the holds where the flames were raging. By this means the vessel was saved, the fire being finally extinguished at 5.30 a.m. after a five hours' strenuous fight.

The cause of the outbreak has not been determined, but when the Second Officer (Mr. Hole) made the round of the ship at 11 p.m. before turning in, everything was in order and there was no sign of fire. At 12.25 a.m. one of the native crew noticed smoke issuing from the ventilators of the Nos. 1 and 2 holds on the fore deck. The alarm was immediately raised and all hands turned out. The ship's siren moaned out a lengthy distress signal, which must have awakened most of the Kowloon residents from their slumbers and a crowd soon collected outside the wharf gates, including many Europeans.

At the time of the fire there were some three to four hundred native passengers on board as well as a few European passengers. When the outbreak became known the natives behaved well, though there were some signs of panic. In one case a woman seized two life-belts and jumped overboard. She was rescued by the crew of the fire-boat, which was just approaching at the moment to help deal with the fire. In other cases natives thronged the alleyways attempting to secure their belongings. Finally on being assured that there was no immediate danger they moved off the ship and huddled together on the wharf, whilst a few of the men collected and distributed their belongings.

Led by the master of the vessel, Capt. W. P. Rowe, a number of the crew promptly descended to the No. 1 hold and removed the hatches. The bales were found to be well alight, a curious blue flame shooting up out of the hatch. Half a dozen hose-pipes were soon connected up with the engine room pumps and a volume of water was poured into the hold. The two "Star" ferry boats, which had just finished for the night came alongside, and rendered very valuable assistance by pumping an additional supply of water into the flames. The *Calcutta* *Alara*, lying on the opposite side of the wharf, connected up, and before the arrival of the fire brigade something like ten hoses were playing on the burning cotton and jute. Shortly afterwards the two Kowloon fire engines arrived on the scene and took up stands at the head of the wharf. These also were quickly connected up, and owing to the depth from which the water had to be drawn some difficulty was experienced in getting the hoses to work satisfactorily. The new Kowloon Fire Engine worked well at first when started up after a momentary delay, a valve, which evidently had a snapped, and the machine could do further service for the time.

At one o'clock the fire seemed to have been under control and the clouds of smoke had considerably lessened, but at an interval whilst the ferry cut off their supply and went away in order to allow the fire-boat to come alongside, the smoke got worse than ever. The fire-boat, which had been working well, and hose after hose was thrown into the hold until something like thirty jets of water were playing on the fire. Large numbers of Chinese firemen contributed from the fire stations in Hongkong, Wanchai and Kowloon, made super-human efforts to get the fire under. Shortly before two o'clock, despite the great volume of water pumped into the hold, the fire-fighters in the meantime had been supplemented by the arrival of the second float, the fire seemed to steadily get worse. Large clouds of black smoke took the place of steam, and now and then flames could be seen shooting greedily upwards. The smoke became so dense that the firemen were obliged to wear gas helmets to manipulate the hoses. Now and again sharp reports, like rifle shots, could be heard. These explosions, it was supposed, were caused by bales of cotton swelling and bursting the steel hoops. Rivet heads could also be heard cracking and snapping in a very ominous way. The fire by this time had spread forward to the No. 2 hold and there were also signs that it was creeping aft. It seemed, at this stage, as though the fire must spread to the coal bunkers, and if the coal caught alight it would mean the almost certain doom of the vessel. By three o'clock the position became more serious than ever, and there were further signs that the fire was still spreading.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE DEMAND OF LABOUR.

### THE GROWING TAX ON THE COLONY'S TRADE.

In many branches of labour, discontent with wages and conditions has been finding expression since the settlement of the seamen's strike. Formal demands for higher wages and improved conditions of service have been made recently in several instances.

Employees of the Hongkong Tramway Co. are asking for an eight-hour day, double pay for overtime, a progressive scale of increased pay based on length of service, the increases ranging from \$3 for men of three years' service to \$12 for men of over-fifteen years' service. Conductors and motormen are asking for double pay on all Chinese holidays on the plea that traffic is exceptionally heavy on such occasions. They also ask for a bonus of half a month's pay in the twelfth Chinese month. There are several other demands of a surprising character. One is that instructions to conductors and motormen issued by the Company shall be first submitted to the guild for their approval. The guild also desires recognition of its title to recommend men for employment.

Coxswains and crews of steam launches are asking for a substantial increase in their wages.

The stevedoring guilds are asking for an increase of 50 per cent. in the payment for loading and discharging and 50 per cent. increase in the pay of winchmen and all others employed on working cargo at night. An increase in respect of the transshipment of cargo is also required.

Tally clerks and lightermen are also soliciting better pay.

### CONFERENCES BEING ARRANGED.

We understand that a meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon and was attended, also, by representatives of firms intimately concerned. The demands of the launchmen, stevedores, tally clerks and native craft lightermen were considered. The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. G. M. Young and Mr. H. P. White were authorised by the Chamber to meet representatives of the men for a full discussion of all demands, in conference with the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour Master) and representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At this time the weight of water pumped into the two holds was so great that the head of the vessel settled down in the water until the foredeck was almost level with the wharf. It was then decided to entirely flood both holds. The bilges were opened and an additional flood of water let in. By 5.30 a.m. the holds were flooded and the flames, by this means, were extinguished.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of damage sustained, but over 9,000 bales of cotton, jute and gunny bags as well as 100 cases of tea and 300 cases of borax, paint and chemicals have been practically rendered useless by fire and water. The vessel, herself is badly damaged by fire; the bulk-heads are said to have bulged and the interior ironwork of the holds has been severely buckled, whilst the riveting has been loosened. It will only be possible to ascertain the full extent of the damage when the vessel goes into dock for overhaul.

Fire was not the only risk from which the *Japan* suffered. At one time the cargo began to swell to such an extent that there was a grave danger of the sides and decks of the vessel being bulged out. In the case of No. 2 hold the cargo swelled so much as to force out the hatches. The bulk-heads were badly bulged; as it was and the sides of the vessel must have been severely strained.

After the fire had been extinguished it was noticed that the vessel had settled further into the water, and that she was drawing 38 feet of water instead of the usual 30 feet when fully loaded. Later in the morning operations were commenced to pump the water out of the holds, in which the water stood almost level with the hatches. For this purpose the well-known salvage tug, *Henry Kewick*, came alongside. Two large electric pumps were placed in the holds and pumping continued throughout the day.

The *Japan* is not an old vessel. She was built for the *Apex* line by Messrs. Workman and Clarke in 1900. She was taken over by the British India Company just prior to the war. She has since been employed on the run between Calcutta and Japan. She only arrived from Singapore on Thursday afternoon.

This is the second misfortune by fire that the British India Company had had within a few weeks. In the other case a new vessel of 9,000 tons—the *Umtilla*—was seriously damaged by fire on the eve of her departure for England whilst lying in the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

#### A RECORD YEAR.

The fifty-third ordinary meeting of this Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, at noon.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman) presided and there were also present: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Sassoon, Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee); Mr. F. C. Hall (secretary); Messrs. A. Denison, Lo Cheung Shui, J. M. de C. Basto, Ho Fook, Ho Leung, T. D. Barretto (shareholders).

#### THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

##### THE LATE MR. MAITLAND.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the business of this meeting, I wish to record the deep regret of your General Managers and Consulting Committee at the untimely death of Mr. Francis Maitland; and to convey to his relatives and friends our deepest sympathy with them in their bereavement. Mr. Maitland first took his seat on the Consulting Committee in 1907, and during the twenty-five years that have since elapsed, he has done much towards assisting the Company to arrive at its present condition of prosperity.

#### A RECORD YEAR.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the result of our operations for the year 1921, now under review, constitutes a record. The account has run off with a credit balance of \$334,307.02, which is \$39,172.71 better than that for the year 1918,—the previous best—and this, I think you will agree, is highly satisfactory. Premium income and interest show the very substantial increases of \$169,000 and \$10,000 respectively. These are due, partly to increased trading and partly to the lower rate of sterling exchange ruling on December 31st, 1921. The ratios for losses and expenses work out at 39.11 per cent. and 30.41 per cent. respectively, as against 32.47 per cent. and 30.92 per cent. for the year 1919. I would draw your attention to the fact that though our income has very materially increased, the ratio of charges has fallen by .45 per cent.

The balance standing at credit of the working account for 1921 is \$301,039.11. Although this is approximately \$35,000 less than the carry forward for 1920, I think you will agree that, in view of the present depressed conditions of trade generally, it is quite satisfactory. It is only just to prophesy, but there is no reason why this account should not show a good profit on the termination of this year.

#### THE YEAR'S SURPLUS.

The surplus to be dealt with at this meeting is \$334,307.02, and we recommend the payment of a dividend of \$30 per share, absorbing \$240,000, and the appropriation of the balance of \$94,307.02 to the Reserve Fund. Owing to the appreciation of gold securities and the fall in exchange, the investment and exchange fluctuation account stands at the very substantial figure of \$201,858.23. You will, I trust, approve of the usual bonus of 75 per cent. on their salaries being granted to the staff.

I do not think that there is anything further in the accounts which requires special mention, but after the recognition which I am about to propose has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability, any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

I now propose the following resolution:—That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of \$30 per share, an addition to the reserve fund of \$238,014.13a.2d., at exchange 2/7=294,307.02, and the payment to the staff of 15 per cent. upon their salaries, be adopted and passed.

The Consulting Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Messrs. E. J. Chapman, A. M. Bowes-Smith, T. E. Pearce, H. W. Sassoon and H. P. White, with the Chairman (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. J. M. de C. Basto.

The auditors, Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe, were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

This concluded the business.

## SPORT.

### FOOTBALL.

#### MATCHES ARRANGED FOR TO-DAY.

##### HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off 4.30 p.m.  
Hongkong Club v. King's, Club ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.  
R.O.A. v. H.M.S. *Cairo*, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.  
South China v. H.M.S. *Titanis*, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Holland.

Kowloon v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Bolton.  
H.M.S. *Curlew* v. Hongkong Police, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Garton.

Division II. Kick-off 3 p.m.  
King's Reserves v. University, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.  
South China "A" v. Club Reserves, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Sambells.

*Curlew* Reserves v. St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Newton.

##### UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* v. H.M.S. *Tamar*, Navy "B" ground (kick-off 4.30 p.m.). Referee: Mr. Moore.

The Club meet the King's to-day on the Club ground and should win. *Kuhr* will not be down this week and it is expected that *Banner* will be included.

R.G.A. receive the *Cairo* at Sookunpoo and a good game should be seen with the soldiers winning.

On Navy "A" ground the *Curlew* and Police will do battle. These teams have not met before but a win for the sailors is expected.

Kowloon should win against the *Ambrose* on the Kowloon ground.

South China and *Titanis* are due on the South China ground and the home team should take the points.

In the Juniors the best game should be seen at Sookunpoo where the leaders meet the University. The King's will have to play up if they expect the two points.

The *Curlew*'s Reserves meet St. Joseph's on the College ground and the latter team will do the King's a good turn should they share the points.

South China "A" should win against the Club Reserves on the South China ground.

The *Tamar* and *Hawkins* replay in the United Services League having tied for the runners up position. The match will be on Navy "A" ground and *Hawkins* should win.

#### TENNIS.

The following are the results of yesterday's matches in the tournament:—

Open Doubles.—M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo beat H. D. Runjahn and A. H. Runjahn, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. S. A. Runjahn and O. Runjahn beat Major Lloyd and A. B. Raworth, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "A".—R. K. Valentine beat R. M. Smith, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3. J. J. Peelman, B. D. C. Morgan, 6-0, 6-0.

Handicap Singles "B".—C. G. Pardue beat A. G. Simpson, 6-1, 6-3.

Club Championship.—Major C. Wilson beat G. Miskin, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4. G. W. Sewell beat L. Nelson 6-3, 0-6, 8-1, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.—R. K. Valentine and D. J. Valentine had a walk-over against Lt. Col. Green and Engr. Capt. Garwood.

Mixed Doubles.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Lawes beat A. Dyer Ball and Miss Harrison, 7-5, 6-1.

#### CRICKET.

##### I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. R.A.M.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. on their own ground in their league match against the R.A.M.C. to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—E. Ali Moosdeen (capt.), E. Moosdeen, R. Nazarin, O. A. Runjahn, H. D. Runjahn, A. H. Runjahn, N. B. Kitchell, A. K. Minar, Y. A. Wahab and S. Abbas.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.

For this match at Kowloon to-day, at 2.15 p.m., the following have been selected to represent Kowloon:—A. O. Brown, R. E. Lindesay, H. Overy, F. Evelyn, E. F. Spinks, F. E. Lawrence, S. T. Jones, E. J. Edward, N. L. H. Raiton, F. G. Herridge and W. Hyde.

#### YACHTING.

##### TO-DAY'S CLOSING CRUISE AND REGATTA.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club hold their closing cruise and regatta at Repulse Bay to-day. A dinner dance will follow. The programme includes ladies' yacht races, and three other sailing events and there are seven rowing events, including races for senior and junior fours, senior and junior pairs, scratch four and single sculls. The V.R.C. will be competing in these events. A race for Naval Whalers, 27ft., has attracted eight entries, and a heat will be rowed prior to the regatta. There is also a race for Naval Whalers of 25ft., for which the *Tamar* and *Turraida* have entered. Mrs. Smyth has kindly consented to distribute the prizes which will be presented during dinner.

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.  
WILL THERE BE PEACE?

LONDON, March 31st.

In the House of Commons whilst debating on the House of Lords amendments to the Irish Treaty Bill, Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the courage and goodwill of Sir James Craig and his colleagues at a most critical juncture. He said that Ulster had lent a helping hand to the Irish Free State. These factors would cause peace in Ireland and the whole of the Empire, the value of which it was impossible to over-estimate. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the North and South, measures would be taken to restore order in Belfast. If successful this would enormously strengthen Irish sentiment in favour of the Treaty. Our obligations and pledges towards Ulster were, therefore, redoubled.

Referring to the House of Lords amendments, he said the Government was unable to consent to the slightest alteration in the Treaty, because alteration would be used by enemies to confuse the issue and to mislead public opinion. He made the exception that he agreed to the amendment regarding the time given to Ulster to exercise her option of joining the Free State. He deprecated any undue exaltation, saying that there was a long period of anxiety and uncertainty ahead. He felt confident of the good faith and goodwill of the Irish signatories, but less confident of their power to carry out their wishes against deadly foes.

CHINESE BRIGANDS SACK  
A VILLAGE.  
PIERCED ENCOUNTER WITH BRITISH  
TROOPS.

RANGOON, March 31st.

Further details are to hand as to the collision between Chinese brigands and a British punitive force, reported yesterday. About 500 brigands, led by Prince Wunthu, a member of the Burmese ex-Royal House, attacked and burned the house of the American Baptist missionary at Namkhan. They also sacked the village of Muse and murdered the villagers. Wunthu proclaimed himself King of Brance and said he had come to annex Bunnah from the British. The rebels were dispersed after fierce fighting and Wunthu was captured. Three military police were killed.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.  
WASHINGTON SUGGESTS  
MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

The House of Representatives Labour Committee has requested President Harding to call a meeting of owners and miners in order to consider the pros and cons of the coal strike.

ADMISSION OF PEERESSES  
TO HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 31st.

After a statement by Lord Birkenhead on the grave constitutional question involved, the Lords referred back to the Committee of Privileges a recommendation in favour of admission of peeresses to the House of Lords.

EARLIER CABLES.

CROWN COLONIES  
DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 31st.

The British Empire Producers' Organization is appointing a committee representing Crown Colony and Dependency producers to promote development of natural resources and to foster Imperial Preference.

## REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

BERLIN, March 30th.

The Reichstag has passed a resolution by 245 votes to 81 approving of the Chancellor's pronouncement that the demands of the Reparations Commission are intolerable.

PORTUGUESE SEAPLANE'S  
FLIGHT.

LISBON, March 30th.

A Portuguese seaplane has departed on a flight to Rio de Janeiro, stopping off the Canaries, St. Vincent, and Fernando Noronha. LAS PALMAS, March 31st. The seaplane has arrived here.

GENOA CONFERENCE.  
FRENCH CABINET AGREES ON ITS  
ATTITUDE.

PARIS, March 30th.

The Cabinet lengthily discussed the Genoa Conference. According to the *Matin* it completely agreed on the attitude to be adopted, namely, co-operation in European reconstruction but opposing the surprise introduction of political questions such as recognition of the Soviet or purely internal questions like reparations. M. Dabois, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, in a speech, declared that Germany can and must pay the reparations and, if necessary, the Allies must resort to force.

## RUSSIANS AFRAID.

LONDON, March 30th.

The British delegation to Genoa, who are to start on April 7th, will not be accompanied by special police, relying on the Italian Government's assurance of ample protection.

The Bolshevik delegates are dissatisfied with the allocation of Rapallo as their place of residence. Apparently fearing that the daily twenty-mile journey to Genoa will be ruining the gauntlet. The Italian authorities' measures for their protection include the guarding of the hotel with a strong force of carabinieri and military police.

The Japanese have complained that their quarters at Norvi are too far away and have now been assigned lodgings in Genoa. Elaborate preparations are being made for the accommodation of the delegates. These include placing a palace at the disposal of journalists. The strike of dockers, which threatened to disturb the amenity of the Conference, was settled to-day.

## BRITISH LIBERALS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Independent Liberals have given notice of an amendment to the vote of confidence in the House of Commons, mentioned yesterday, approving the holding of the Genoa Conference and regretting the limitation of the subjects to be discussed there, but declining to express confidence in the Government in regard thereto.

IRISH CONFERENCE.  
A SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT  
REACHED.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Irish Conference in London has reached a satisfactory agreement.

## TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

"Peace is today declared" is the stirring message proclaimed in the first Article of the Irish agreement reached at the London conference, as announced by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons to-night. The agreement proceeds to lay down that as from to-day the Northern and Southern Ireland Governments undertake to co-operate to their utmost with a view to the restoration of peace in the unsettled areas.

A scheme is described by which the Belfast police will be organised with specific regard to the religious composition of the force.

Art. IV. provides for trial without a jury for offences punishable with above six months imprisonment. An Outrage Complaints Committee in Belfast will be established and I.R.A. activities are to cease in Ulster.

## ULSTER'S OPTION.

It is agreed that before Ulster exercises its option to contract out under the Government of Ireland Bill, Northern and Southern representatives shall confer upon means for securing the unity of Ireland. Alternatively, they will endeavour to settle the boundary question without recourse to a boundary commission. The British Government will ask Parliament to vote £500,000 for relief works in Northern Ireland, of which one-third is to be for Catholics and two-thirds for Protestants.

PRINCE AT SINGAPORE.  
OPENING OF THE MALAY STATES  
EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 31st.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Singapore at daylight, landing from the *Kennia* after breakfast. Great and enthusiastic crowds gathered around the reception pavilion, where an address of welcome on behalf of the Straits Settlements was read. His Royal Highness unveiled the war memorial, and after lunch is opening the Malay States exhibition.

"SIAMESE TWINS."  
THEIR DEATH ALMOST  
SIMULTANEOUS.

CHICAGO, March 30th.

The so-called "Siamese twins" Jossie and Rosa Blazek, died of jaundice at a few seconds' interval. Rosa refused an operation for separation of the bodies as a desperate attempt to save her life.

CREDIT FOR SWEDISH  
BANKS.

STOCKHOLM, March 30th.

Parliament has voted a credit of fifty million kronen as a guarantee fund to support Swedish banks.

## EX-EMPEROR KARL III.

FUNCHAL, March 30th.

The ex-Emperor Karl is suffering from pneumonia, complicated by cerebral trouble. His condition is serious.

## AN AMERICAN FAILURE.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

The bankruptcy schedules show that the liabilities of Childs, Joseph & Co. are estimated at \$18,520,000 and the assets at \$5,191,000.

EAST LEICESTER BYE-  
ELECTION.

LONDON, March 30th.

The bye-election at East Leicester, occasioned by Sir Gordon Hewart's appointment as Lord Chief Justice, resulted as follows:—

Mr. G. H. Hanton (Labour) ..... 14,062  
Mr. Marlow (Coalition Liberal) ..... 8,710  
Mr. Allen (Independent Liberal) ..... 3,823

[At the last election, the figures were:—Sir Gordon Hewart (Coalition Liberal), 18,021; Mr. Banton (Labour), 6,607.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON FACT RESPECTING  
CHINA.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Senate has ratified the treaty dealing with China without amendment or reservation.

The debate on the Chinese treaty revolved upon the question of the extent of the pledge "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity for China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable Government."

Senator Underwood, replying to heckling questions, insisted that the treaty did not contain an obligation to use force. The treaty was adopted unanimously.

After the Chinese treaty the Senate ratified the Chinese Tariff Treaty, thus sanctioning the whole of the Washington decisions.

## DR. WELLINGTON KOO'S RETURN.

LONDON, March 30th.

Dr. Wellington Koo, interviewed by *Reuters*, prior to his departure for the Far East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Kyber*, said that the question of a visit to China arose before he left Washington, when the Government requested all delegates personally to report. Dr. Koo hoped to return to London in six months. He said that the Shanghai settlement had largely cleared up Sino-Japanese relations.

U.S. AND THE STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, March 30th.

An Order-in-Council has been issued extending to the Straits Settlements the Administration of Justice Act 1920, enabling judgments obtained in the Straits to be enforced in the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

OUTLOOK FOR SHIP-  
BUILDING.

Abolition of the flat rate bonus of 25s. a week is proposed by employers in the shipbuilding trade, says a home paper. A gloomy condition of the industry is revealed. The employers say that their gloomiest predictions, at the beginning of 1921, have been fulfilled, and that unless rapid adjustments are made from the artificial standards created during the war, matters will become steadily worse. Of the shipbuilding berths, in all the yards of the kingdom, 55 per cent. are idle, 16 per cent. are occupied with vessels on which work has been suspended or cancelled, and only the remaining 29 per cent. hold vessels on which work is still proceeding. Repairing work is equally bad. In the last six months of 1921 docks were empty during 7,000 dock days.

The truth is, says the memorandum, that if we let things go on as they are doing, the industry will be left with barely a rivet to drive. During recent months builders have been trying to book contracts without a penny profit, and in several cases at considerable loss. In the circumstances, we ask that the whole of the 25s. ed. should come off, but we are prepared to consider suggestions regarding the date, bearing in mind that until it comes off there is no prospect of any revival in the industry.

## WORK A "PRIVILEGE."

Speaking on February 21st to the General Council of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed at Birmingham—body representative of 80,000 of the principal firms in the city of Birmingham—Mr. H. Dubery, Director of Economic Education to the alliance, dealt with the division of the national income in relation to the Marxian theory of increasing misery.

Starting from the basis of the Communist manifesto of 1848, he described the condition of England during the nineteenth century, and said that, had as the conditions of the working class were during the early development of capitalist production, all the statistics and evidence went to prove that there was not increased misery, but that there was actually slight progressive improvement. The unfair division of the national wealth had been substantially mitigated as a result of the war; and when speaking of large incomes in these days they should be careful to refer to net incomes and not to gross incomes. The extremely wealthy had 12s. in the pound taken from incomes, and a large proportion of the money taken in this way went back to the working class in the form of education costs, housing, unemployment, allowances, and many other things. The division of the national income was still unfair in many respects, but to the extent that trade unionism, taxation, and reform legislation was successful it became less unfair. The great majority of people had got to work and work hard. Work should be regarded as a privilege and not as an affliction.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
THE SERVANTS STRIKE PA-  
QUESTION.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Everybody is agreed, I think, that payment to able-bodied persons for work not done is unjustifiable. It is probably this point occupying the forefront of Mr. Pollock's usually judicious mind which unwisely caused him to appear identified with the "extremists." If the "longing postulate were all that there is to it, then there would be no controversy whatever. The fact remains, however, that, whether intimidated in all cases or not, the Chinese house-servants merely assisted their seafaring countrymen to an honest deal, which, but for those steps taken, they would not have got from our local shipowners. And how people can argue against payment for service not done and yet remain supporters of the old régime, which includes payment by the "labouring and professional" classes at home of all those profiteers and what not who spend months poodle-faking in Switzerland and pogo-sticking on the Riviera, simply baffle me. Here in Hongkong we have our ideas all mixed up. The maxim advanced at the opening of this letter only receives a pure sanction under a system of communal capitalism (which is communism). The suggestion which I make for servant's wages is:—that the Shipping Companies (and any others with consciences) should subscribe to a fund for payment of our servants whilst on sympathy strike.—Yours, etc.,

"MR. DEALFAIR."

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

SEAMEN'S FORMER  
PRESIDENT.  
SEEKING PARDON FOR MURDER.

The seamen in Canton held a meeting on March 29th in the Kwangsi Association's Building, passing a resolution to request President Sun to pardon their former leader, Mr. Chen Bing Sing, who is sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, in connection with a murder case two months ago. They said that they do not wish to infringe respect for the law, but they petition the President for a special pardon, as the President is invested by Parliament with power to pardon any offender whose crime is considered pardonable, at the request of the citizens. Besides the seamen, the workers of different guilds of this city and Hongkong will join the request. A joint petition will soon be submitted to the President.—*Canton Times*.

ANNUAL DINNER LUGARD  
HALL.

The fifth annual dinner of Lugard Hall was held at the Hostel Common Room on Thursday. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The portrait of Sir Frederick Lugard, at the head of the hall, was flanked by the Union Jack and the Chinese Republic flag. The various trophies won by the Hostel were displayed on the tables.

Amongst those present were the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Brunyate), the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Dr. N. Teedale Mackintosh, and the Warden of the Hostel, Mr. J. C. Teh. The toast of "The King" and "The President of China" were proposed by the Warden (Mr. M. H. Boffey). The Rev. Dr. Pearce then proposed the toast of the University, to which Sir William replied. Sir William assured the students of his satisfaction at the cheerful way in which they worked together during the strike. He congratulated the members of the Hostel upon their achievements in the field, and added that they were by no means handicapped in their studies as they had four out of the ex-King Edward VII. scholars with them and also two of the five President's scholars.

At the conclusion of the Vice-Chancellor's speech there followed a musical interlude in which Mr. V. F. Vicanje rendered a couple of violin solos, with Mr. Y. C. Teh at the piano. Dr. Teedale Mackintosh then proposed the toast of the Hostel and said he was glad to hear that Lugard Hall was about to win the Inter-Hostel Basketball Cup. He reminded the members of the Hostel that he had just received from England a parcel which contained two silver cups sent by the late Dr. Jordan.

Mr. M. H. Boffey (Warden of the Hall) replied. He emphasised the fact that work and play should run side by side, and expressed the hope that every Lugardite will do his bit in the coming sports. In conclusion he reassured the Vice-Chancellor that Lugard Hall would not "let him down."

Mr. Lim, the representative student of the Hostel, then proposed the health of the Guests. Sir Robert Ho Tung, in acknowledgment, said he was told that the Lugard Hall was the "Star" hostel of the University and that he had no reason to doubt the statement. He congratulated the students upon their success in work and in sports and he wished them success in their future careers.

HONGKONG BOXING.  
SECOND NIGHT OF THE  
TOURNAMENT.

The second night of the tournament, arranged by the Hongkong Boxing Association, which took place at the Theatre Royal last night proved even more successful than the first.

Most of the bouts, it is true, did not last long, but here and there one found a game and plucky loser. In the welter-weight class, for instance, Stoker Anderson went down fifteen times in three rounds before he seconds threw in the towel. He also took any number of counts of eight and nine.

For the most part, however, the bouts ended in the first or second round, a number of them being anything but true to the traditions of the services.

The results were as follows:—

FLYWEIGHT CLASS.  
L/c. Smith beat Pte. Smith on points.  
Pte. Smith beat A. Rodriguez on points.

BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS.  
Pte. Johnson beat Baldwin (*Tamar*) on points.  
Signalman King (*Hawkins*) beat Pte. Redway.

FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS.  
Pte. Hughes beat L/c. Crotty who retired in the first round.  
Pte. Cutting beat Pte. McCann on points.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "A" DIVISION.  
Pte. Flynn beat A. B. Tully on points.  
Pte. McGuinness beat Pte. Penkeyman on points.  
Pte. Kelly knocked out Pte. Dennis in the first round.

In the fourth round of this Division Flynn beat McGuinness and Kelly beat McGuinness.

In the fifth round of the Division Flynn beat Kelly in the first round.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS "B" DIVISION.  
L.S. O. Wrigley beat Pte. Manning on points.  
Sgt. Gough (Police) won on a knock-out from Pte. Sanderson in the second round.  
Pte. Martin beat Pte. Scott in the third round.  
O.S. Flynn beat L.S. Jenkins.

In the fourth round Wrigley had a walk-over from Gough and Flynn beat Martin. In the fifth round, Flynn retired and gave up to Wrigley in the first round.

WELTERWEIGHT CLASS.  
The first bout was the best of the evening. Stoker Anderson faced Gnr. Barker and proved as plucky a loser as has been seen for years. He was down seven times in the first round, three times in the second and five times in the third, on every occasion being able to lead on rising, before he seconds threw in the towel.

Gunner Henwood and L/c. Orr won the other bouts, each in the second round. In the semi-finals Barker beat Logan in the first round and Dennis retired in the second.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.  
L/S. O'Hara knocked out Pte. Drennan in 80 seconds. Gunner Moxworthy beat A. B. Newman, who retired in the third round.

In the semi-finals, Pte. Thomas beat Pte. Gardner and O'Hara beat Moxworthy.

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.  
A.B. Grace (*Hawkins*) and A.B. Barnes (Submarines) were expected to put up a good fight. Grace, however, was all over his man and won readily in the first round with a blow over the heart.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.  
THE NEED FOR CONFIDENCE.

Sir George Paish was the speaker at a meeting held at Caxton Hall on February 16th under the auspices of the Industrial League and Council. The Right Hon. C. W. Boverman, M.P., presided.

Speaking on the subject of industry and its relations to finance, Sir George Paish said that industry and finance in these days are twin sisters. The foundations of industry could not be solid unless those of finance were also solid. On the other hand, finance could not be strong unless industry were healthy. Just now both were on quicksand, for the solid pre-war foundations had been utterly destroyed. The rock of confidence and good faith was the only safe anchorage they could find, and until financial confidence was re-established, industry could not recover.

France, continued the speaker, by reason of her devastated areas, had had her productive capacity seriously injured and could neither buy nor sell to a normal extent. The indemnities which she hoped for from Germany could not possibly restore the injured districts for many years. Long credits were therefore needed by France, and here again lack of confidence in Germany's ability to pay reparations spoilt France's chance of obtaining credit from more wealthy countries. Even in Great Britain there was a lack of that confidence which could make her industries most active. In a period of falling prices no one could see his way to placing orders in advance, and no one was willing to spend capital on new works, new buildings, or anything else until prices had reached a level which seemed likely to be normal and permanent. There was no limit to the amount of capital the world required, but, unfortunately, the prospects were not hopeful. The principal necessities for the restoration of industry were first the recreation of financial, economic, and political confidence, secondly the restoration of the production of Government expenditure to the lowest possible level, so that capital be again available.

Colonel O. C. Armstrong, president of the Federal Federation of British Industries, addressing the Leeds branch of the Federation, showed how taxation was crippling industry. They could not, he said, determine whether they had touched the bottom of bad trade. He believed there was grave danger in minimizing the bad position.

Speaking of the Federation's deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the request for a reduction of the income-tax and the abolition of the corporation tax, he said: "I think you will agree that that is the minimum relief which will be effective in helping us out of our difficulties. If this were granted, besides reducing our obligation, it would increase the buying power of the nation and to some extent stimulate manufacture, with a consequent reduction in the enormous burden of unemployment charges."

"But far beyond the actual monetary results would be the psychological result of such a statesmanlike step. It would inspire confidence in the future and convey the impression at home, and above all abroad, that we had turned the corner and were approaching more normal conditions. Such remission, coupled with a low Bank rate, would materially assist in financing business and inevitably tend to stimulate our foreign trade."

"We all sympathize with the Government in the difficulties it has to overcome in making both ends meet; but the fact has to be faced that the manufacturing interests of the country have to be bided over a very crucial period, extending over a year or more. Even with a slight improvement in trade it will be necessary, after a long period of starvation, to nurse our industries back to vitality and health."

A Bavarian newspaper learns that two traitors, who betrayed Nurse Cavell, are just now in the Dutch East Indies Government Service. The Belgian Consul has already telegraphed the Belgian Government demanding their extradition. If the Belgian Government does not want extradition the British Government in the matter, as Miss Cavell was a British subject.

STUDENTS' SERVICES.  
SERMON BY DR. T. W. PEARCE.

The second of the advertised series of Students' services was held in the Rhenish Mission Church, on Sunday last, when the Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., Warden of Morrison Hall, was the preacher.

The text was taken from St. John's Gospel X ch., 19-21 verses, and the discourse opened with appreciative notice of the old-time liking which the Chinese have for free and friendly discussion as a means of arriving at truth. This national characteristic has been frequently remarked on by strangers and sojourners from the West, who have formed some acquaintance with the working of the Eastern mind as revealed in the every day life of a great people.

Turning to the "division" among the Jews concerning Christ, of which the selected passage tells, the preacher remarked that teachers and leaders whose message has been world-wide in its scope have often been looked upon as mad by the men of their own generation. Terms less obnoxious may be applied to them, but under this or that euphemism, there has been the like depreciation and condemnation of their endeavours to awaken the world and point the way to reform in regeneration and newness of life. Instances in illustration were adduced from the history of China and it was insisted that her teachers and censors of public morals have in their lifetime shared the fate of those who in other lands have essayed to fulfil the like high and worthy mission. The Jews killed the prophets and stoned those that were sent unto them. They said of John, the forerunner, "he hath a devil" and were not slow to affirm the same of One mightier than John who came after.

The spirit that thus interprets in sinister evil terms the best efforts of the best men sent by Heaven to lead and guide, is not confined to one age or one country. The interpretation is not, however, of universal acceptance. There are always some to be found of another mind and there arises a "division" among those who listen to the warnings, admonitions and calls to amendment.

Applying the main suggestion derived from the text, the significant fact to-day is that the claims of Christ to be the world's Redeemer are seen to be in keeping with His personality, His words and deeds as portrayed in the Gospel history. The question as to Christ—man or the Son of God—should be viewed in relation with His claims as supported by the facts of His earthly life.

Christianity must take its stand on what it can do when it is tried, and, through experience, Christ becomes "Lord and Master" of us all. In pressing home the argument from experience, use was made of illustrations drawn from modern methods in education. The true student handles not only books but the things of which books treat. Instruction is made real when it is combined with experiment, and a sufficiency of experiment is in most spheres essential to sound instruction. The word "touch" so frequently occurring in the record of Christ's miracles is fraught with suggestion as to the touch of spirit on spirit the contact that all may have with Him who came to take our nature upon Him and to prove, as Son of Man that He is in very truth Son of God. Touch with Christ solves the question of His personality and brings to all who are His true disciples and followers the assurance of His power, wisdom and love in saving a lost world from sin and death.

LOWER TAX TO STIMULATE  
INDUSTRY.

"STATESMANLIKE STEP"  
NEEDED.

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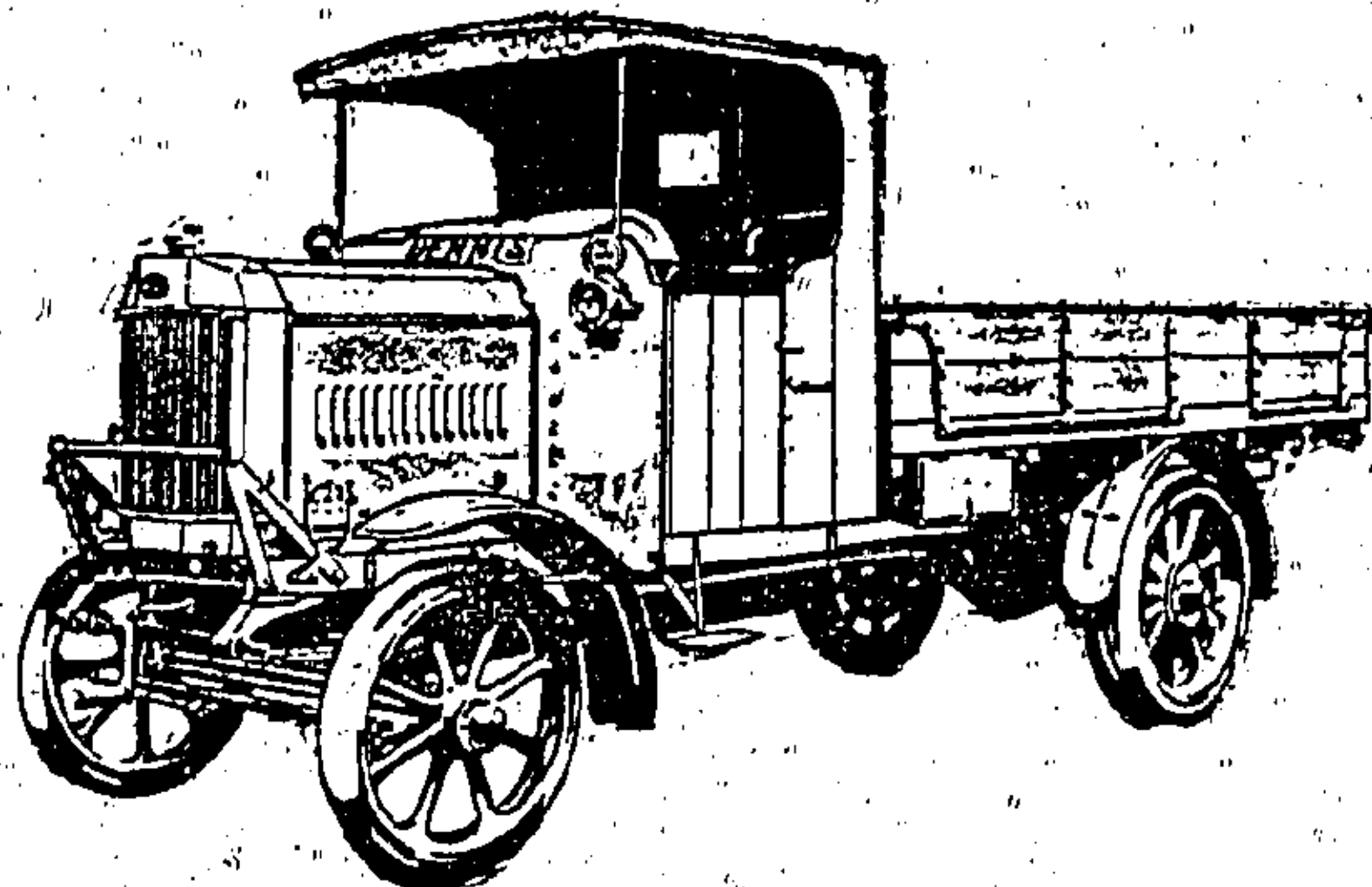
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# DENNIS

## PRINCESS MARY'S BRIDAL DRESS. BRITISH EMPIRE EMBLEMS.

There is a tradition that every bride should wear on her wedding day "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue." Princess Mary has kept to it. Her bridal dress includes old Honiton lace worn by her grandmother (the Duchess of Teck), the wonderful silver train woven for her at Baintree, and a tiny gleam of blue seen in the embroideries for luck.

Beauty is an elusive thing, even in clothes, but it has been seized for the making of the royal wedding dress: its gleam of silver and pearls proved a rare setting for the simple loveliness of the King's daughter. The underdress was of striped lamé, cut with a square neck and reaching to the ankles. Over it, made in princess fashion, was a veiling of white marquisette, made with a "V" shaped neck and embroidered in English roses and foliage worked in relief with thousands of tiny pearls and diamonds on a faint lattice design: at either side there was a fall of the marquisette and the transparent embroidered sleeves are three-quarter length. The grille was of silver cord studded with triple rows of pearls, and a train of orange blossom with a silver stem was arranged to fall from the waist down the left side of the dress.

The material of the train was of silver and duchesse satin, made at Baintree by Sir Frank Warner and Son, and it was so woven that it required no lining. It was a little over four yards long, and where it was fastened to the shoulders the Queen's gift of old Honiton was arranged in a fan-like shape, the width of the train being finely outlined the lotus of India, the maple leaf of Canada, the tree fern of New Zealand, and the wattle of Australia. The train was edged with a silver picot braid. Seed pearls, baroque pearls, minute diamonds, and silver bullion all went to the decoration of the dress, and 30 or 40 girls have been engaged on this work.

Indian silver, with its curious lustre, was used in the embroidery of English roses, and there were silver thistles and shamrocks. They were the border embroideries, and some of them had tiny blue velvet centres, across the width of the train were finely outlined the lotus of India, the maple leaf of Canada, the tree fern of New Zealand, and the wattle of Australia. The train was edged with a silver picot braid. Seed pearls, baroque pearls, minute diamonds, and silver bullion all went to the decoration of the dress, and 30 or 40 girls have been engaged on this work.

The veil was of silk tulle and was edged with pearls, and with it the Princess wore a diadem of orange buds arranged simply in triple rows. A pelerine wrap of finest Russian ermine was made by Revillon, and this she wore over her wedding dress on her drive to the Abbey.

### BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS.

The bridesmaids—Princess Maud, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Mary Thynne, Lady Victoria Cambridge, Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, Lady Diana Bridgeman, and Lady May Cambridge—were dressed alike, save that the two last named had shorter frocks owing to their youth, in straight gowns of cloth of silver made in panels opening at the side to show the under-robe of ivory and satin anglaise: the gowns were embroidered in mother of pearl paillette and silver-lined crystals, and at one side a huge silver rose of England caught with a true lover's knot of Princess Mary's favourite blue. The bridesmaids' head-dresses were wreaths of silver leaves with diamond centres, worn over veils of white tulle falling below the waist. They carried bouquets of sweet peas caught with silver ribbon streamers.

The colour scheme chosen by the Queen was of gold and cream. Gold-embroidered lace formed part of the corsage and three-quarter length sleeves of the gown, which was of gold lamé broadened in cream velvet. It was made in princess fashion on severe lines, and there was a silk train.

## 16-YEAR OLD HEIRESS. ENGAGED TO MAN OF 57.

Mr. Harold McCormick, the Chicago millionaire, has formally announced the engagement of his daughter Mathilde, aged 16, to Max Oser, proprietor of a riding academy at Berne, Switzerland, following a whole day's family conference. The announcement was made through the banker at Mrs. Cyrus McCormick's home, but no intimation was given of the date or place of the wedding. Mr. McCormick's statement added: "This announcement is hastened a few weeks by recent newspaper publicity."

Miss Mathilde's mother, who is a daughter of John D. Rockefeller, senior, and the "Oil King" himself have given their approval to the marriage, it is also announced.

A cousin of the prospective bridegroom, Emil Oser, issues a statement here that Max Oser's age is 57, and not 48 as has been published in the newspapers. "I intend to marry the man of my choice, and whom I love, in spite of whatever happens," is a statement attributed to the millionaire's daughter, which is said to have influenced the family's favourable decision.

### WOMAN M.P. ON FINANCE.

Mrs. Winttingham, M.P., who was the guest at dinner recently of the Eighty Club, declared in a speech that women were awakening to the problem of international finance. "The woman in the home," she said, "is the financier. She spends the weekly income, and makes a far better job of it than the man would. The woman has to make the weekly budget balance, and just as the woman is the housekeeper, so is the House of Commons the housekeeper of the nation. The weekly budget must be balanced in the House of Commons."

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## "SPIRITUALIST FOLLIES AND FRAUDS."

Continuing his campaign against "The Follies and Frauds of Spiritualism," Mr. William Marriott gave a lecture on February 22nd, at the Mortimer Hall, W., in which he indicated how trumpet soundings were worked, and exhibited a number of lantern slides of admittedly "faked" and alleged spirit photographs. The latter were the productions of some notable spiritualists, and the former were taken by Mr. Marriott in imitation and disproof of the same. Mr. Marriott takes the view that all the alleged spiritualist manifestations in modern times have been the result of trickery, and declared that he was willing to accept a reward of £100,000 to be paid to anyone who could produce a spirit photograph in the hall and throw the result on the screen. There was not a tittle of evidence worth the name to establish the reality of so-called spiritualist manifestations. He did not deny the objective reality of the phenomena which might exist. People might really see or hear what they say they do, but the cause of the happenings was found to be in the mentality of the performer. They were all brought about by a debased species of conjuring. The only scientific interest that these phenomena possessed was in the realm of the psychology of deception. With regard to the attitude of several well-known public men, it might be said that scientists, as such, did not come into contact with deception. Their instruments and materials did not lie, nor did they play practical jokes. Approaching the subject with a mind incapable of realising the possibilities of prepared fraud, the scientists became an easy prey to the unscrupulous medium. The phenomena investigated should be passed only by those versed in the arts of deception practised by the medium. Four-and-twenty years ago there were not half a dozen spiritualist communities in England. To-day there were upwards of thirty-five societies and so-called churches, which boasted of a membership of 50,000. This was an appalling state of affairs, but how really appalling only those could realise who knew how spiritually degrading and morally degrading the practices of modern spiritualism actually were.

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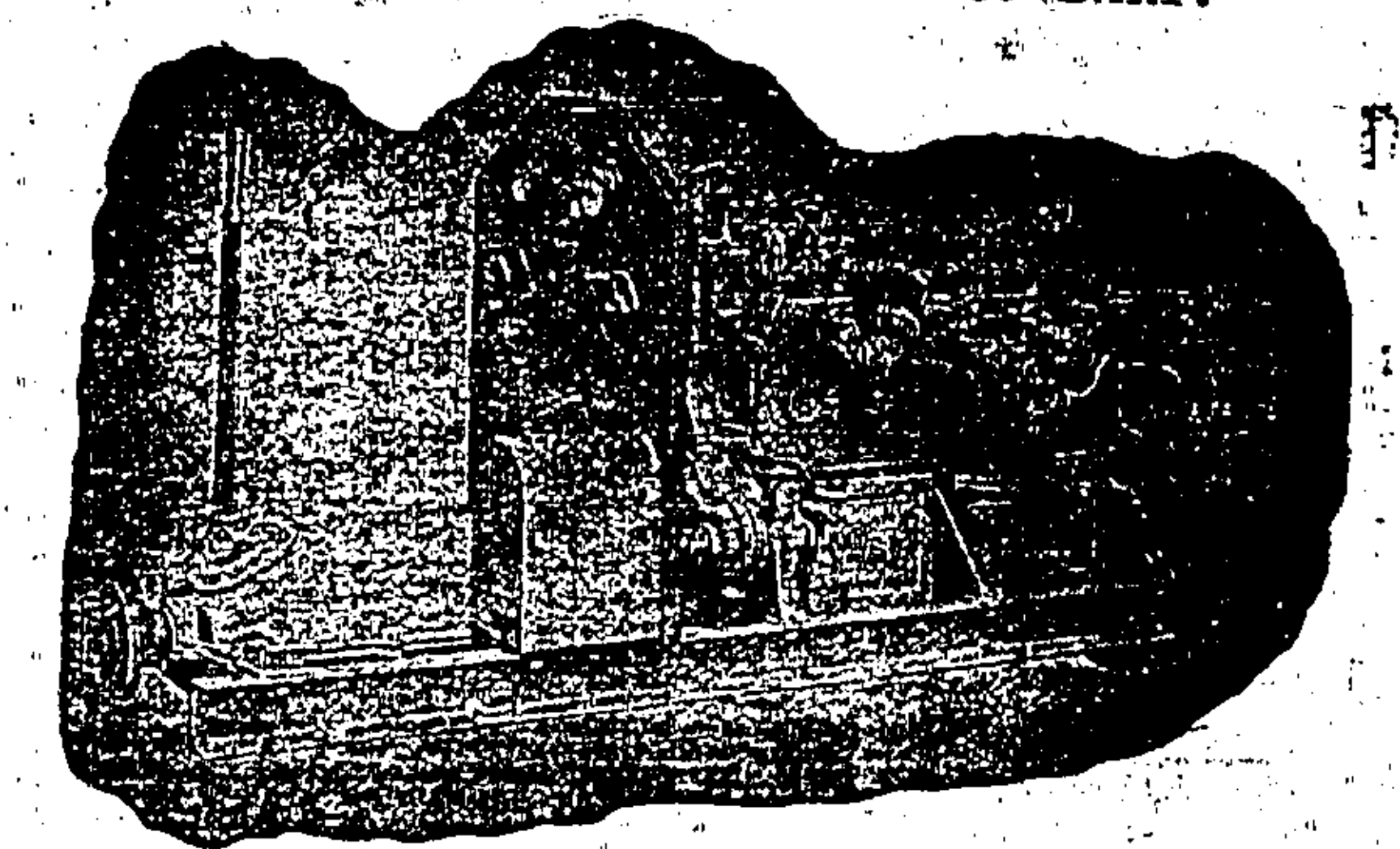
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## WEATHER REPORT.

March 31st at 10.55.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and slightly from Shanghai to Hongkong. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines. Fog may be expected along the Coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.81 inches, against an average of 6.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

Forecast	Variable winds, moderate to light, overcast, rain.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Same as above.
Formosa Channel	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 30th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.83	29.84
Temperature	69	63	64
Humidity	75	61	62
Wind Direction	W	W	WNW
Force	3	3	1
Weather	o	o	cmd
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 69  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st ... 60

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th April, 1922

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'ours Standard Time	Height	H'ours Standard Time	Height	H'ours Standard Time	Height
Satur	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		11 14	6 2	5 9	2 5	5 59	1 6
Sun	2	11 19	4 6	5 32	1 8	5 32	1 8
Mon	3	11 24	4 4	5 29	1 8	5 29	1 8
		0 39	4 2	5 26	1 8	5 26	1 8
Tues	4	2 39	4 2	5 23	1 8	5 23	1 8
		1 35	4 2	5 18	1 9	5 18	1 9
Wed	5	4 4	4 1	5 15	1 8	5 15	1 8
		2 47	4 2	5 12	1 8	5 12	1 8
Thurs	6	5 2	4 3	5 9	1 8	5 9	1 8
		4 12	4 3	5 5	1 8	5 5	1 8
Fri	7	6 18	4 5	5 11	1 8	5 11	1 8
		5 31	4 4	5 11	1 8	5 11	1 8

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# HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

## TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE. UNITED STATES RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived. Ex: s.s. "Suruga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tubes
26 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00
28 x 3	"	35.00
27 x 3	"	35.00
29 x 3	"	35.00
30 x 3	"	45.00
31 x 3	"	55.00
875 x 105	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	66.00
885 x 105	Clincher	73.00
895 x 120	"	80.00
880 x 120	"	82.75
880 x 135	"	95.00
895 x 135	"	99.00
32 x 3 1/2	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	85.00
32 x 4	Straight Side Non Skid	115.50
33 x 4	"	120.00
34 x 4	"	122.00
34 x 4 1/2	"	130.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	135.00
36 x 4 1/2	"	137.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	138.50
33 x 5	"	145.00
35 x 5	"	155.00
36 x 6	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	180.00
	Straight Side Non Skid	25.00

### VULCANIZING AND RETREADING

having recently installed  
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE  
COLONY

SHOW ROOMS:  
PEDDER STREET.

WORKS:  
RUSSELL STREET.

Established 1841

# Normandin



Chateau-neuf  
Cognac.

"Special Brandy"

"15 years" Brandy

"30 years" Brandy

"Grande Reserve"

(in 17th century bottles)

The two later marks are recognised  
throughout the world as the finest types of  
Liqueur Brandy.

Ask for samples.

Agents for Hongkong & South China.

Messrs. CARTERS.

1A, Chater Road,  
HONGKONG.

## YOU WILL RELISH & DIGEST YOUR FOOD

If your digestive organs are in a sound and healthy condition, and extracting full nourishment from the food you eat, there ought to be no sign of pain or discomfort. But today thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. The cause most probably lies in a weak or disordered digestive system. Possibly the stomach is out of order, the liver a little sluggish, or the bowels constipated. Get them into a state of healthy activity by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will be able to eat without any painful after-effects, because your food will then be well digested. Put it to the test yourself, you will cease to suffer.

# IF YOU TAKE-MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE SYRUP CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED  
IN TABLETS FORM.

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BRISTLES,  
OILSEED,  
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RUBBER, DRUGS,  
COTTON, WOOL,  
ORES, MICA,  
GUMS, AND  
GENERAL  
PRODUCE.  
KEMMER, SON & CO.,  
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## APOLSTEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.  
Thousands of Letters testify to the fact that Martin's  
Pills are the best, as they are the first of any  
kind to be made in France. They are a truly new and  
original discovery. They are the only pills that  
do not contain any of the dangerous and  
poisonous ingredients of other pills. They are  
the only pills that are made in France, and  
are the only pills that are made in France.

## MARTIN'S APOLSTEEL PILLS

### SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE LATE SIR HENRY JONES.

A GREAT TEACHER AND  
PHILOSOPHER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 8th.  
By the death of Sir Henry Jones, the University of Glasgow loses one of its most distinguished alumni and a Professor of Moral Philosophy who worthily continued the great tradition established some fifty years ago by Edward Caird. He lived the greater part of his life in Scotland, but he never lost his Welsh accent nor the vivacious optimistic temperament of his native Principality. A great authority on his special subject, it was, however, as a teacher that he gained a unique position among the philosophers of his generation. All his best gifts, his Celtic fervour, his humour, his capacity for being inspired by his audience, found in teaching their appropriate medium. Though he always brought a manly vigour to his class, and would begin by reading it, this was largely a matter of ritual. The day's work only properly started when he began marching up and down behind his desk, letting himself go in what was no improvisation, but the spontaneous outpouring of a body of teaching with which he had so completely identified himself that nothing save a face-to-face talk about it all seemed natural either to himself or to his hearers. Sir Henry Jones is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter. The elder son, who is in the Indian Civil Service, was captured by the Turks at Kut, and the story of his remarkable attempt to escape along with a fellow officer is told in "The Road to Endor." The youngest son is in the Indian Medical Service, and was awarded the D.S.O. for war services. A third son, the youngest, gained the Military Cross, was wounded, and invalided home. Shortly after returning to France he was reported wounded and missing, and nothing further is known as to his fate.

### PEER'S DAUGHTER AND ACTOR.

A nullity of marriage case in the Court of Session had a sensational development, the witnesses to a false marriage notice, stating that the parties had been resident in Scotland for the 15 days required by law, being reported to the law officers. The action was raised by the Hon. Elsie Mackay, better known in cinema circles as "Poppy" Wyndham, daughter of Lord Inchcape, against Denis Wyndham, the actor. In the course of her evidence the witness stated that she was a nurse for wounded soldiers in an hospital in London in 1917, and there met Mr. Wyndham, who was one of the patients. They became engaged, but Pursuer's father, Lord Inchcape, objected, and the parties ran away to Glasgow, where they were married in a Roman Catholic Church. Lord Anderson granted decree of nullity on the ground that the statutory 15 days' residence in Scotland had not been complied with, and used some strong language in regard to the witnesses to the false marriage.

### MEMORIAL TO DR. ELSIE INGLIS.

The memorial to the late Dr. Elsie Inglis is at present being placed in St. Giles Cathedral. The tablet is cut from a block of delicate rose-tinted stone of hard close-grain resembling granite, quarried in France, and bears the inscription:—"To the beloved and honoured memory of Elsie Maud Inglis, surgeon and philanthropist; founder in 1914 of the late Scottish Women's Hospitals for service with the Allies in France, Serbia, and Russia; born 1864; died on active service 1917. Mors janua vitæ." The tablet is only a small part of a larger memorial scheme, which includes the erection of an hospital.

### CHINESE GENERAL IN SCOTLAND.

Unknown to most people, Scotland had a distinguished foreign visitor last week—General Tsiang, of the Chinese Aircraft Bureau. He inspected a Scottish aerodrome, and had a long interview with a leading Scots aeronautical engineer.

### TEA AND WHISKY.

Lord and Lady Forteviot are leaving shortly for Colombo. It is an open secret that his Lordship, in addition to his large distillery holdings, is taking great interest in the tea business; it can be taken for granted, therefore, that the trip has as much to do with commerce as with pleasure. It is understood that the Scottish Baron will remain in Ceylon for about three weeks.

### VISCOUNT LASCELLES BEST MAN.

Major Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bart. D.S.O., M.V.O., Scots Guards, who will be best man to Viscount Lascelles, is well known in Aberdeenshire, where his family seat is Glen Muick, Deeside. He is very tall, and one of his brothers, Captain Eric Mackenzie, stands 6 feet 6 inches high. Another brother, the husband of Lord Knollys' only daughter, fell in the early days of the war. Their father, the late Sir Allan Mackenzie, enjoyed the intimate friendship of the late King Edward, and was often at Balmoral when the Court was in the Deeside Highlands.

### SCOTTISH SPORTS AT WEMBLEY.

One of the features of the Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park in 1933 will be a Scottish sports festival. It is anticipated that Scotsmen overseas will be given a special opportunity of participating. The arrangements are backed up by the Federated Council of London Scottish Associations, the Scottish Corporation, the Royal Caledonian Schools, and the majority of the London Scottish Associations individually. The festival, which will embrace all branches of Scottish sport, will extend over three days in June or July, 1933. A Provisional Committee is carrying out arrangements, and steps are being taken to get in touch with associations and municipalities in Scotland, where no doubt committees will be formed to work in conjunction with the Committee in London and the Exhibition authorities.

### NEW SHIPS STILL TOO DEAR.

While Clyde shipping circles appear to be a little more hopeful, very few owners are seriously thinking about additions to their fleets. Costs are, in their opinion, much too high, and until there is a further substantial reduction it would be, they consider, a waste of time to look at tenders. Even optimists among shipowners are still a few-voices to be heard—there are still a measurable period such a revival of sea-borne trade as would make new ships at current costs profitable investments.

### WAR'S SECRET HISTORY.

A remarkable revelation in regard to our food supply and its effect upon the fighting forces during the war has been made in Aberdeen by Dr. Walker E. Elliott, M.P., for South West Lancashire. He has been conducting research work at the Rowatt Institute, Aberdeen. It was a part of the secret history of the war, not previously disclosed, he believed, that when, in the spring of 1918, the Food Ministry considered that the soldiers' rations were too high and asked for a cut, the situation was really desperate. Estimates were of no avail, and nothing but the facts would satisfy the Ministry. Experiments were undertaken at a moment's notice by Professor Cuthbert of Glasgow, and Dr. Orr, of the Rowatt Institute. It was made possible to demonstrate that every ounce of food supplied to the soldiers was not merely desirable but urgently necessary if the physical exertions of the soldiers were to be maintained.

The great danger to the armies if a cut had been made continued Dr. Elliott, might be realised by the fact that in 1917 a similar cut was made in rations of horses, and the British cavalry could just get to the line at Arras. If the whole German Army had broken, the cavalry would have been unable to pursue the Germans more than a day's ride. In like manner the strategy of Foch and the hammer strokes of Haig would have been valueless if their manning, the energy of the rank and file, had been weakened.

### A TROPICAL AFRICAN UNION.

In South Africa they were beginning to see the benefit of a Union of States under a High Commissioner, and for the north of the Zambesi they required a similar grouping of States also administered under a High Commissioner. This, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Laws, of Livingstonia, stated at a gathering in Edinburgh, was a most pressing political need. It was essential that they should have Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya (formerly British East Africa), and Uganda all brought together as a block of tropical States, having its capital not at Zanzibar, which was very unhealthy, but somewhere up in the interior. They needed legislation which would give them a common legal code, one coinage (preferably decimal), one Customs Union to replace the present unfair system, and one language for the higher training of the native people as well as for the general use of the Europeans.

### THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF DEAD COLLEERS.

This is the dedication of Mr. P. G. Woodhouse's new book, "The Clinking of Cuthbert." To the immortal memory of John Henric and Pat Rogie, who, at Edinburgh, in the year 1893 A.D., were imprisoned for playing at the golf on the Links of Leith every Sabbath the time of the sermons; also Robert Robertson, who got it in the neck 1904 A.D., for the same reason.

### OBITUARY.

At 44, South Portland Street, Glasgow, Patrick McVeigh, late President, Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society; 82, China papers requested to copy.

### PERIL IN INDIA.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER AND  
SEDITION.

Lord Sydenham presided at a meeting on the subject of "The Peril in India," held at Cavendish Hall, on February 24th, when the principal speaker was Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Great interest was manifested in the gathering, the hall was more than filled, and Sir Michael subsequently addressed an overflow meeting in another hall.

Sir Michael said public interest in India had been revived through three main causes, the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Moplah rebellion, and the stirring messages sent home by Viscount Northcliffe. The Prime Minister had recently admitted that there was much in the state of India to justify grave concern. Both Sir Michael and Mr. Montagu suggested, however, that unrest had been experienced in India for years. They did not say there had been more bloodshed and lawlessness in India during the past three years than in the previous sixty years, though this was undoubtedly fact. Nothing had been done to control the malevolent activities of Gandhi, but on the contrary every disposition had been shown to treat rebels and agitators as leniently as possible. The Punjab rebellion was put down by General Dyer in a few days at the cost of 450 lives, but the Moplah rebellion, treated by the new method of leniency, was still going on, and the toll of life involved was enormous. General Dyer had been criticised, but his shooting killed the rebellion, whereas they had information of a recent case in which the police had hesitated to shoot, and ultimately fired over the heads of the rioters, with the result that they were overwhelmed, murdered, and burned. It seemed to him that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were alone in failing to recognise in Gandhi a dangerous hypocrite. The policy of the Government appeared to be "Flatter your enemies and throw over your friends." The cause of sedition in India was that the Government had followed this policy and had failed to support its own officers. It had endeavoured to conciliate revolutionaries, and the attempt has been a ghastly failure. Not only had it involved the slaughter of large numbers of Hindus, but it had endangered the safety of our own life and kin in India.

## INDO-CHINA

### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

#### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	SHANGHAI	HAIPHONG	SEBASTOPOL	HAIPHONG	SEBASTOPOL	HAIPHONG	SEBASTOPOL	HAIPHONG	SEBASTOPOL
"LOONGSANG"	"WAHSING"	"KWONGSANG"	"CHUNGSANG"	"LEESANG"	"CHAKSANG"	"MAUSANG"	"KUMSANG"	"TAKSANG"	"TAKSANG"
Saturday, 1st April, 9 a.m.	Monday, 3rd April, Noon	Tuesday, 4th April, Daylight	Tuesday, 4th April, 10 a.m.	Tuesday, 4th April, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 5th April, Daylight	Monday, 10th April, Noon	Thursday, 12th April, 3 p.m.	Sunday, 12th April, 8 a.m.	Sunday, 12th April, 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Five Lines attend regular sailings of Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Jillemu steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Cebu when convenient.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Nightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 2,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaofo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Thursday, 20th April, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

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Telephone No. 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

### U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

#### OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Due Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	1st May	10th April
M.V. "GLENIFFER"	8th May	25th April
M.V. "GLENGLASS"	15th May	3rd May
M.V. "FEMBRORSHIRE"	22nd May	10th May

#### HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENGLASS"	8th Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.	do
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	14th Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.	do
M.V. "GLENGLASS"	9th May. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	do
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	15th May. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	do
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th June. LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	do

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS

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Sendley's A.M. 5th Rd.

and 6000 J. J. J.

Telephone, Kawanishi

15-44-5555.



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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥120,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ABE

as Company has on hand a large number of

### NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—  
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight;

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter, Rates, and other particulars apply to the

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NEW YORK via Suez

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ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents.

## ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL, S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

## OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st April ... Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

## HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st May ... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Reiss &amp; Co., CANTON

General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JOHAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.  
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th April.  
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.  
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th April.  
S.S. "KARMOO" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG  
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
DESTINATIONS. STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th April.  
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMBOISE" ... 15,000 ... On or about 6th April.  
"CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 17th April.

## COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI &amp; NORTH CHINA PORTS OF CHINA

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, &amp; ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, always and excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 14 or 10 Days)

HAIOHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Sunday, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.  
HAILOONG ... Capt. F. J. Gill ... Friday, 7th April, at 1 p.m.  
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Sunday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,700	8th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	6,900	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,987	26th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	21st June	do.
"Soudan"	10,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 5th Apr. ... (Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon, with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta.)

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (S.S.)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 12th April ... calls Sandakan {Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &amp; Melbourne.

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"MAILA" ... 5,000 ... 1st Apr. ... Japan  
"JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 4th Apr. ... Shanghai & Japan.  
"COLABA" ... 6,000 ... 4th Apr. ... Amoy

\* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the uncaring steamer.  
\* All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
\* Cargo only.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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## O. S. K.

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SEATTLE MARU ... Tuesday, 8th May.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

GANGES MARU ... Monday, 4th April.

HONOLULU MARU ... Tuesday, 18th April.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE.

KISHU MARU ... Friday, 6th April.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

PEKING MARU ... Monday, 3rd April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via and Dalen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA.

ARABIA MARU (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 8th April.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMUR MARU ... Monday, 1st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

HAMBURG MARU ... Saturday, 8th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama via Shanghai.

AMAZON MARU ... Wednesday, 5th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

KAIJO MARU ... Tuesday, 4th April.

AMAKUSA MARU ... Saturday, 8th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

SOSHU MARU ... Thursday, 6th April.

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Y. TABAUDA, Manager.

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Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 21st April.  
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Telegrams (Furnes).

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 1st Apr. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 1st Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Apr. D.L.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 2nd Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	On 3rd Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PHAN SAMUD"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr. 4 p.m.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SHANSI"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 6th Apr. 10 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGFOAN"	On 8th Apr. noon.
TIENSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 8th Apr. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yungtiao and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
PERSIA MARU	9,000 (call at Dairen & omit Shanghai)	Apr. 2nd	Apr. 2nd
TAIYO MARU	(Calling at Keelung)	Apr. 6th	Apr. 6th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 24th	Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU	...	May 7th	May 7th
KOREA MARU	...	May 13th	May 13th
SHINYO MARU	...	May 20th	May 20th

\* Calling at Dairen. \* Calling at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALNEO, MOLLEND, ARIKA &amp; IQUIQUE.

STEAMERS  
ANYOMARU ... 18,500 ... May 19th  
SEIYO MARU ... 18,500 ... May 24th  
DAIYO MARU ... 18,500 ... June 24th

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 274.

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Fares to European Ports US\$320.50 First Class throughout.

## AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th  
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th  
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 16th ... June 18th

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Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... April 16th.

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Freight and Passengers

SAILS FROM MANILA

S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... May 25th ... June 15th  
S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... June 2nd ... July 13th  
S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... July 20th ... Aug. 10th  
S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... Aug. 16th ... Sep. 5th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

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Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

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"WEST IRA" ... May 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

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Steamer ... Sydney &amp; Melbourne via Port ... to Hongkong for Australia

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